

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wampers' Tanning Establishment—“CORRIGAN PRINTING OFFICE” on the sign.

#### County Treasurer.

BEING frequently solicited, offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

JACOB TROXEL.

Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. te

#### County Treasurer.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

ROBERT D. ARMOR.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. te

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JACOB SHEADS.

Gettysburg, May 4, 1863. te\*

#### Register & Recorder.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland, April 1, 1863. te

#### Register & Recorder.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

R. FITZGERALD.

Middleton, June 1, 1863. te

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A. W. FLEMING.

Gettysburg, March 29, 1863. te\*

#### Register & Recorder.

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JOHN BEITLER.

Mount Pleasant, April 6, 1863. te\*

#### Sherrifalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JOHN B. MILLER.

Mount Pleasant, April 22, 1863. te

#### Sherrifalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

A. P. BAUGHER.

April 26, 1863. te

#### Sherrifalty.

ENCOURAGED by the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

SAMUEL LILLY.

1625 P. M., May 25, 1863. te\*

#### Sherrifalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

April 27, 1863. te

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WM. K. GALLAGHER.

Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. te

#### Sherrifalty.

ENCOURAGED by the solicitation of many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

JAMES J. FINK.

Oxford, April 29, 1863. te

#### Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

NICHOLAS B. SHRIVER.

Strasburg, April 6, 1863. te

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JACOB SANDERS.

Mount Pleasant, Mar. 23, 1863. te

#### Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

ADAM MINTER.

Franklin, April 6, 1863. te

#### Director of the Poor.

WE are requested to announce ANDREW SHULTZ, of Baltimore, as a candidate for Director of the Poor, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June 1, 1863. te

#### PICKING'S.

HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING COME ONE, COME ALL.

May 18, 1863.

#### PICKING'S.

MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames just received from New York, cheap at Fahnstocks', sign of the RED FRONT.

CALICOES, Ginghams, Muslins, of reduced rates, at FARNESTOCK BROS. Sign of the Red Front.

BALMORAL BOOTS.—“Kite, where did you get those nice Balmoral Boots?”

McILHENNEY'S.

“I will be cheap at SCHICK'S.”

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JOHN MCMASTER.

Mount Pleasant, Apr. 6, 1863. te\*

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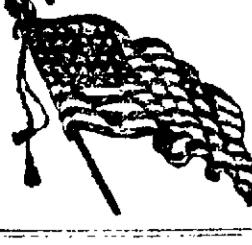
Mount Pleasant, Apr. 6, 1863. te\*

#### Sherrifalty.

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# The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.



R. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1863.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,  
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,

HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE,  
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

## RETURN OF THE EDITOR.

After another two weeks' "visit" to Fort McHenry, the editor of the *Compiler* returned "home again" yesterday. The military authorities evidently look upon this "farce" as about "played out."

We were well treated—enjoyed good health, and that buoyancy of spirits which must always accompany a consciousness of innocence.

Our last trip, like the first, resulted in nothing. But we made a discovery of some value, and which went far towards comforting us in our imprisonment—and that was, that our first arrest was most likely, and the second most certainly, the result of the base and impudent intrigues of a cold-hearted personal and political enemy—D. McConaughy. We have in our possession, in black and white, the damning evidence of his guilt.

More anon.

## SIGNIFICANT!

It may not be uninteresting to the friends of justice to be informed that "Captain" McConaughy is now spoken of in military circles as "former volunteer aid" to Gen. Couch!

The *Compiler* has for the last five weeks been under the management of M. E. Dull. He performed his work faithfully and we trust that not one of our patrons has been dissatisfied. Certainly they have lost nothing, so far as the paper is concerned, by our absence.

The attention of the public is directed to a series of splendid Photographic Views of all the prominent points of interest upon the battle-field of Gettysburg, now in course of preparation by Tyson Brothers, Photographers, of this place. The views are made on plates 8 by 10 inches, and will be ready for exhibition and sale in a short time, when our citizens and others will have an opportunity to judge of their accuracy and elegance.

Geo. F. Kallfleisch has again opened store, at his old stand, on the Public Square. New goods—good goods—and plenty of them—at old prices! Call.

The drafted men of this State are ordered to rendezvous at Pittsburgh, Carlisle and Philadelphia. From thence they are taken directly to the army of the Potomac to fill up the old regiments. They seem to be given but little time, after the draft, to prepare for leaving home or consider whether to pay the \$300 commutation. Thus far, however, the number going into the service seems to be comparatively small, for about one half get off by paying \$300 or furnishing substitutes, and another fourth are exempt on account of physical disability.

The State Treasurer, Mr. McGrath, has completed the arrangements for the payment of the interest on the State debt in coin at the Farmers' Bank, Philadelphia, and also for the redemption of nearly a million of dollars of the principal of the public debt. The principal is payable in legal tender notes. The amount of interest to be paid is over \$350,000.

The firm of A. J. Glassbrenner & Co., publishers and editors of *The Age*, has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Francis J. Grund. The paper will be published hereafter by Messrs. A. J. Glassbrenner and Wm. H. Welsh. *The Age* is a good paper and ought to be liberally supported.

A disturbance occurred in Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday last, in consequence of the tearing down by some invalid soldiers of flags on which were inscribed the names of Vandalia and Pugh. One soldier was beaten by the crowd assembled, for appropriating the act, and all the soldiers in the city were arrested and put in the guard-house to prevent further disturbances. The owner of the flag was presented with a new one by the citizens.

It may be Christian-like for preachers and church members to call their neighbors "copperheads," "traitors," "butter-pats," "scroos," &c., and to wish they were hung, banished, or otherwise punished, but so, we confess to having been seriously mistaken in our views of what constituted a real Christian.

A telegram from San Francisco says the American minister and consul, with their families, hastily left Yedo, Japan, about the 13th of June, apprehending assassination. They first took refuge on the United States steamer *Wyoming*, and subsequently removed to Yokohama.

While Mr. A. Hopkins, of Erie county, Pa., was at Gettysburg, attending a wounded brother, his neighbors got together and "put into shock" eight acres of wheat belonging to him.

Resumed Business.—The Chambersburg Bank resumed business on Monday week. It has not suffered any loss whatever by the invasion—all its money, notes, bonds, and other valuables, having been removed in good time to places of safety.

Father Mississippi has again opened his shop for trade, having gone into partnership with Gen. Grant.

The old-fashioned talk of "bagging" the rebels has fallen into disuse. The new term used is "gobbling them up."

## WHO IS TO BLAME?

The enemy has invaded the sovereign State of Pennsylvania—farms have been desolated, houses pillaged, growing crops destroyed, horses stolen, and indigentis endured. A battle of three days' duration has been fought, the enemy has been expelled, and we are released from the alarm and fear of an invading army. To the Army of the Potomac for thwarting the purpose and stopping the onward march of the enemy the people of Pennsylvania are sincerely thankful. But the question arises to whom shall we attach the blame for all we have endured and lost? Not to that army, for they came to the rescue of the State in forced marches and saved the State a greater humiliation and the citizens greater loss. Not to the citizens of this good old Commonwealth, for they responded to the call of the State Executive at the eleventh hour. Not to the State of Pennsylvania, for she has given 200,000 men in answer to the requisitions of the President. Who then is to blame? First, we condemn the enemy, who has been the immediate committing agent; and secondly, we blame those whose duty it was to protect the country from the ravages of the enemy—our *assassination agents*—the administration at Washington. Entrusted by the people with the administration of the government—relying upon their supposed wisdom and the strength which has been granted to and assumed by them—the President and his cabinet have failed in affording us the protection needed, and have permitted the State of Pennsylvania to be disgraced by the desolating invasion of the rebel army. It is indeed a just complaint, and a lamentable truth, that after granting to the powers that be all they asked in men and money, in credit and material, in enduring privations, forgoing the comforts of life, paying high prices for articles of all kinds, heavy taxes, permitting without resistance unconstitutional enactments, obliteration almost of state lines, infractions upon the rights and interests of the citizen unwaranted by law and agreement to correct republican government, many in this country and in the adjoining countries have lost almost their all, and that through the inability and mismanagement of the rulers over us. They merit our censure and should receive it from an injured and outraged people.

To be loyal to the Government of the United States is the duty of every citizen, and to preserve the Constitution which gives vitality to the Government in all its provisions, is the sworn obligation of the public servants who may administer the same. The acts of the political party in power may be treason to the United States Government, and the Government officials, even from the lofty Chief Executive down to the merest henchman or aid, in the furtherance of a policy unwisely adopted, give aid and comfort to the enemy in an emergency like the present.

That the proclamation of freedom to the slaves—the enactment of the confiscation bill—the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*—the suppression of the press and of speech—division of the State of Virginia—and, we were nearly adding every act of the last Congress—were not in conformity with the Constitution, but in gross violation thereof, needs no argument. It is admitted by the friends of the different bills in their speeches. And yet that same instrument which makes Presidents, Congresses, Supreme Courts, and the whole machinery of government, which is the great organic law of the country, dare scarcely hold up in its mangy form, by its constitutional friends, as the guide for our rulers and protection for its friends, without the imputation of disloyalty.

The Union of the States as they were before this cruel war, under the Constitution as it is, with peace restored, laws respected, liberties preserved, press free, speech free, and the whole United States re-united in the bonds of prosperity and happiness, ought to be the fervent prayer of every loyal citizen.

**GOVERNOR CURTIN RE-NOMINATED.** The Abolition State Convention, which assembled on Wednesday at Pittsburg, nominated Governor Curtin on the first ballot by a decided vote. This result was long since a foregone conclusion, and was accomplished in spite of the efforts of the Administration "organ" in this city to secure his defeat. The Democracy do not want a weaker opponent than Governor Curtin. His official conduct during his term of office is marked with nothing but imbecility and complete subserviency to the powers at Washington. Never rising to the dignity of a Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, he permitted the grossest outrages upon the personal rights of the citizens of the State to be perpetrated without raising his arm in their defense, or listening for one moment to their earnest appeals for protection. His record will furnish ample matter for serious comment; and it will become the duty of a free and fearless press to thoroughly examine all his official acts and show how utterly faithless he has been to the great Commonwealth over which in an evil hour, he was called to preside. We thank the Abolition Convention for giving us such a candidate.—*Philadelphia Age.*

## THE FOUNDATION OF OUR HOPES.

The political campaign of the present year in Pennsylvania is, beyond all question, the most important that ever enlisted the attention of the people. The history of the past two years and five months clearly proves that Abolition rule has completely destroyed the high character once possessed by Pennsylvania, and the proud position she occupied under Democratic Administration. Any one who compares the past with the present, will see that the rights of the masses have been totally neglected, and that the assumption of power by the National over the State authorities, and the subversion of Harrisburg to Washington, has rendered our State authorities powerless to perform the duties expected of them by the people. It is no excuse to urge that the existing war surrounded the present Executive with difficulties which were unusual. At such a crisis, and under such circumstances, stronger efforts should have been made to steer the ship to a safe harbor, than are usually employed in the discharge of official functions. But instead of strength weakness stood at the helm, and partisan madness ruled the hour. Pennsylvania was twice invaded by the rebel forces, and each time her borders were defended, and her people unprotected. She cheerfully furnished over two hundred thousand of her sons to fight in the army of the Republic, and willingly gave a large share of her hard-earned treasure to the sacred cause of the Union. Yet, notwithstanding all her sacrifices, she found no help in her need, and this is the result of the administration at Washington.

How should the administration at Washington meet these circumstances and this state of feeling? Should all yearnings on the part of the rebels for a return to the Union be quelled? Should those inclined to bring back their States be encouraged, by cordial sentiments and measures on the part of the government, and thus enabled to build up a Union party in their respective localities, and win over to loyalty the popular heart? Or should they only have to tell them the fate of a conquered people, or of arrested criminals, exposed to the terrors of confiscation of property and the personal inflictions of the penalty of treason?

These are grave questions of policy, which, we assume, are at this moment receiving the earnest attention of the President and his cabinet. Passion and partisanship, lust of power and plunder, or blind fanaticism may dictate absolute military subjugation—subduing the people and the interests of the rebel States under the heel of the conqueror—and running the plough-share of destruction over the ruined fortunes of a misguided populace. But enlightened statesmanship, drawing its maxims of policy from the past history of the human race, prompts a more generous course—a proclamation of amnesty at precisely this crisis in the fortunes of the rebellion—a cordial invitation to return to the Union protected in the future, in all the rights secured by the Constitution—a policy, in a word, which will win back the affections of the Southern people and make them and their communities loyal citizens and faithful States of the Union, instead of hostile inhabitants of a conquered territory.

Such are we repeat, are the promptings of enlightened statesmanship, if the President equal to the duties of this emergency? Or will he listen to the evil counsels of those who rest upon shutting the door of reconciliation in the face of the South until her several States abolish slavery?

Let us illustrate. North Carolina may

possibly, through her regular State government, propose to supply her back into the Union as a state and resume her place and discharge her duties precisely as before the insurrection. Shall she be permitted thus to do?

The Summers and the Wilsons, the Tri-

lone, and the radical press, and the whole

Abolition wing of the Republican party an-

swer no! They say she shall not return,

unless she will first alter her Constitution

so as to abolish slavery, and they propose

to do this until they can compel her to

do this. They are not enough to force her

to do this, but they have no stomach for the

fight. The Boston *Herald* says:

"Of the 51 men from Nantucket and the

Vineyard who have presented themselves to

the Board of Enrollment in New Bedford

51 have received exemption papers, two

have paid \$300, and one has passed."

Out of 54 Conscripts—51 exempt!

The *Irish* in *Yanketown*.—From all we

learn there will be but few Yankees con-

scripted in the ranks of life 300,000 about to be

raised. The Abolition element is very

much in favor of war as long as the hard-

ships are endured and the battles fought by

Democrats—but they have a sincere affec-

tion for their own persons, which induces

them to avoid volunteering or enlisting

and to run away from conscription or for-

feigning sickness. A Connecticut paper as-

serts that in that State not more than one-

tenths of the young will be forthcoming in

Boston, one thousand "loyal" men (Abol-

itionists no doubt) abandoned in a single

day, and thousands have left New England in

the same way. They are opposed to peace,

but they have no stomach for the fight. The Boston *Herald* says:

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## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

## D. McNaughy.

**A**TTONEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS, BACK-PAY SUSPENDED CLAIMS, AND ALL OTHER CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.; ALSO AMERICAN CLAIMS IN ENGLAND. LAND WARRANTS LOCATED AND SOLD, OR BOUGHT, AND HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN. AGENTS ENGAGED IN LOCATING WARRANTS IN IOWA, ILLINOIS AND OTHER WESTERN STATES. APPLY TO BUEHLER'S.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

## Edward B. Buehler.

**A**TTONEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Farny's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

## Wm. A. Duncan.

**A**TTONEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859.]

## J. C. Neely.

**A**TTONEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of PENSIONS, BOUNTY, and BACK-PAY, Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 16, 1863.

## A. J. Cover.

**A**TTONEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Farnestocks and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.]

## J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

**H**AS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickings' store, where those wishing to have any Dental operation performed are respectfully invited to call. **REMARKS:** Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D. Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D. Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Staver.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

## Removal.

**D**R. O'NEAL has removed his office from Wills' building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Residence adjoining the office.

April 6, 1863. It.

## Mrs. Cress &amp; Taylor.

**E**LECTRIC PHYSICIANS.—The above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they specifically solicit your patronage. "ELECTRIC" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanction of the ablest ELECTRIC PRACTITIONERS, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, in the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, one door south of the "Compt. office." Soldiers' families attending the charge during their absence.

Dr. JAMES CRESS. Dr. W. T. TAYLOR.

Jan. 19, 1863.

## Adams County

**M**UTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.— Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICES.

President—Geo. Swope.

Vice-President—S. S. Russell.

Secretary—D. A. Buehler.

Treasurer—David McCurdy.

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob

Andrew Hitzelman.

Managers—George Swope, A. D. Buehler, R.

McCurdy, Jacob King, A. D. Hitzelman, D. M.

Creasy, S. R. Russell, J. R. Dosh, Samuel

Dorhauer, E. G. Farnestock, Wm. B. Wilson,

H. A. Pickling, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wold,

R. G. McCurdy, John Pickling, Abel T.

Wright, John Cunningham, Abel P. Gitt,

James H. Marshall, M. Eicheler.

This Company is limited in its operations

to the city of Adams. It has been in

successful operation for more than six years,

and in that period has paid all losses and ex-

enses, without any assessment, having also a large sur-

plus capital in the Treasury. The Com-

pany employs no Agents—all business being

done by the Managers, who are annually elect-

ed by the Stockholders. Any person desir-

ing Insurance can apply to any of the above

named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the

office of the Company on the last Wednesday

in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

## A. Mathiot &amp; Son's

SIOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos.

25 and 27, N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near

Fayette st.) extending from Gay to Frederick

the largest establishment of the kind in the

Union. Always on hand a large assortment of

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, em-

ploying Carpenters, Bedsteads, Washstands,

Wardrobes, Mouldings, Men's, Women's,

Spring Beds, Sofas, Tote-o'-Times, Arm Chairs,

Rocking Chairs, Elbow Chairs, Men's, Women's,

Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, AS-

ORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,

Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barrels, Chairs,

Crubs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture,

Gilt and Walnut Framed Looking Glasses, Side-

boards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to

call and examine my stock of

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES and

VESTINGS, of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

## New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT—GEO. F. ECKENRODE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

adopts this method of informing his friends and

the public generally, that he has opened a

Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street,

opposite the Post Office, near the Diamond,

in a very central location. He

continues his manufacture, and keeps constantly

on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE.

PRESSED AND

JAPANESE WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING,

ROOFING AND SPOTTING,

also done in the best manner. Prices moder-

ate, and no effort spared to render full sati-

faction. The public's continued patronage is solicited.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

## Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his establish-

ment nearer the Diamond, in

Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler,

and Dr. Baugher.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to

call and examine my stock of

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES and

VESTINGS, of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

## Cannon &amp; Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Balti-

more and East Middle streets, opposite

the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are

prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Head-

stones, Marble Mortars, Slabs, Ice Cabinet

Makers, and all other work pertaining to our

business. We will guarantee satisfaction both

as to execution and price. Call and see our

designs and specimens of work.

Feb. 2, 1863. H.

## The Great Discovery

FOR THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic

Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L.

MILLER'S CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

and the following directions.

Take a small quantity of

the Liniment, and apply it to the part

which is affected.

It will cure in a few days.

It is a safe and efficacious remedy.

It is a safe and